(c) what was the import content in each of these drugs and what was the value added;

(d) what was the Cash Compensatory Support paid on these drugs during the last two years to each exporter on these drugs; and

(e) what percentage this CCS made to the value added and FOB value?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) The FOB value of export of Pyrazinamide, Erythromycin, Ethambutol and Ampicillin during the last two years, yearwise, are as follows:—

(In Rs. Lakhs)

Name of the drug	FOB value of exports 1987-88	1988-89
1. Pyrazinamide	25.51	48.46
2. Erythromycin	363.29	473.10
3. Ethambutol HCL	753.86	708.21
4. Ampicillin Trihydrate	657.28	1707.80

(*Source* : Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals & Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, Bombay).

(b) These drugs were exported to West Germany, Hongkong, UK, Italy, Netherlands, Denmark, Thailand, Switzerland, Singapore Canada, USSR, Japan, Malaysia, Phillipines, Kuwait, France, Belgium, Korea, USA, Turkey, Indonesia and Taiwan.

The names of the exporters are given below:—

1. M|s. Armour Chemicals Pvt Ltd., Bombay.

2. M|s. Lawande Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

3. M|s. TTK Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad.

4. M|s. Lupin Labs Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

5. M|s. Medchi Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd., Secunderabad.

6. M|s. Pradeep Drug Com. Madras.

7. M|s. Mehta Pharmaceuticals Industries, Bombay.

8. M|s. Vista Organics Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

9. M|s. Tamil Nadu Dadha Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Madras.

10. M|s. Euresian, Bombay.

11. M|s. Cadlia Labs (P) Ltd., Bombay.

12. M|s. Glaxo (India) Ltd., Bombay.

(c) Under the Advance Licencing Scheme of Export Production the import content and value addition are correlated by specifying a minimum value addition of 33 per cent. This, however, does not apply in the case of export manufacture outside the advance licencing regime.

(d) and (e) Cash Compensatory Support is granted at the rate of 15 per cent on the exports of these drugs. Statistics are not maintained regarding Cash Compensatory support individually drug-wise. The extent of such compensation is limited to 25 per cent of the value added.

Level of Foreign Exchange Reserve and NRI Deposits

956. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the level of foreign exchange reserves at the end of each fiscal year for the last five years;

(b) whether there has been a decrease in India's foreign exchange reserves during 12 months ending March, 1990;

(c) what innovative steps are being taken to conserve and augment foreign exchange reserves; and

(d) what is the amount of NRI deposits at the end of each year during the last five fiscal years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The level of foreign exchange reserves at the end of each fiscal year for the last five years is as follows:—

	(Rs. in crores)
31-3-86	7384.35
31-3-87	7645.17
31-3-88	728.14
31-3-89	6604.63
31-3-90	5787.17

(b) The decrease in India's foreign exchange reserves during the 12 months ending 31st March 1990 is Rs. 817.46 crores.

(c) Steps have been taken to maintain the foreign exchange reserves position by initiating a numbr of measures to promote export and curtail inessential imports. Attempts are also being made to augment foreign exchange earnings through invisible earnings and capital inflows, including external assistance disbursements.

(d) The NRI deposits at the end of each year during the last five years are given below:—

As on 31st March	NRI Deposits (Rs. in crores)
1986	5650
1987	7847
1988	10054
1989	14154
1990	17727*

*Provisional

Nationalised Banks Carrying Bad Debts

957. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pelased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has pointed out that some nationalised banks are carrying bad debts which come under Health Code Nos 3 to 8;

(b) if so, what are the names of the banks and the amounts involved in each case coming under different Health Code numbers; and

(c) what action is being taken to improve this situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c) According to the forms of Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account prescribed in the Third Schedule of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, which banks are required to follow, and in accordanec with the practices and usages customary among bankers, the banks are given statutory protection from disclosing the quantum of bad and doubtful debts for which the provision is made to the satisfaction of their statutory auditors.

Government and Reserve Bank of India have been impressing upon the banks the need to strengthen their machinery for credit appraisal and for exercising effective supervision and control over the advances lent. The banks have also been advised to evolve a strict time discipline so that irregular and sick accounts are discovered early and effective measures are taken to reduce the incidence of bad debts. Reserve Bank of India has also advised the banks to institute a system of classification of their advances into district categories according to the health of advances at a given point of time for the purpose of their effective monitoring and follow up. A scrutiny of advances is also carried out by Reserve Bank of India at the time of inspection of the banks